ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.Ts., professor; BURLOVA, L.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Vibrations in mining operations. Trudy LSGMI 14:21-42 '53. (MLRA 7:9)
(Vibration--Physiological effect) (Boring machinery--Vibration)

AID P - 3641

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 5/18

Authors : Andreyeva-Galanina, Ye. Ts., Prof.; Z. M. Butkovskaya, Kand. Med. Sci.

Title : Hygienic characteristic of the light-weight multiple-stroke riveting hammer

Periodical : Gig. i. san., 10, 22-26, O 1955

Abstract : Various brands of pneumatic riveting hammers are described, and the effect of their vibrations on the health of workers is discussed. Hygienic recommendations are made. 3 tables.

Institution: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases

Submitted : March 28, 1955

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.

[Vibration and its significance in work hygiene; vibration of pneumatic hand tools] Vibratsiia i ee znachenie v gigiene truda; vibratsiia ruchnykh pnevmaticheskikh instrumentov i mashin. [Leningrad] Medgiz, 1956. 189 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., professor; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Teaching industrial hygiene at the Leningrad Medical Insitute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Gig. i san. 21 no.5:43-46 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh boleznev Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, education, in Russia (Rus))

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.S., prof.; DANISHEVSKIY, S.L., prof.

Teaching a course in industrial hygiene and occupational pathology.
Trudy LSGMI 36:28-38 '56. (MIRA 14:1)
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Yevgeniya TSezarevna, red.

[Materials concerning the effect of vibration on the human body; collection of papers of the Vibration Laboratory] Materialy o vliianii vibratsii na organizm cheloveka; sbornik trudov Vibratsionnoi laboratorii. Pod red. E.TS.Andreevoi-Galaninoi. Leningrad, 1957. 132 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, E. C. /e. Ts

"Vibratory Disease, its Etiology, Pathogenesis and Prophylaxis," a paper submitted at the 12th International Congress on Occupational Health, Helsinki, 1-6 Jul 57.

137-58-1-2166

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 294 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Andreyeva-Galanina, Ye. Ts.

TITLE: The Problem of Eliminating Vibration in the Industry (Problema bor'by s vibratsiyey v proizvodstvennykh usloviyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Yubileyn. nauchn. sessii, posvyashch. 30-letney deyat-sti Gos. n.-i. in-ta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. Leningrad, 1957, pp 86-92

ABSTRACT: A survey of investigations devoted to the study of vibration disease and measures for dealing with the unfavorable effects of vibration.

Ye. L.

1. Vibration--Physiological effects 2. Vibration--Reduction

Card 1/1

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye. TS (Leningrad)

Some unsolved problems in theories about vibration. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 2 no.3:3-8 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., BYKHOVSKAYA, A.N., GALAT, N.I., DRAGNEA, M.A.

Condition of the central nervous system in persons exposed to the prolonged effects of carbon disulfide [with summary in English]. Trudy LSGMI 44:127-154 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina).

(CARBON DISULFIDE, pois.
occup., eff. on CNS funct. (Rus))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, physiol.
CNS funct. in occup. carbon disulfide pois (Rus))
(CNETRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various dis.
occup. carbon disulfide pois, (Rus))

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., BELIKOV, M.N.

Hygienic and technical characteristics of new air riveters and holders with reduced recoil and vibration [with summary in English]. Trudy LSGMI 44:177-195 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy -prof. Ye. TS. Andreyeva-Galanina).
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
hyg. & technical aspects of riveting air hammers & holders with reduced recoil & vibration (Rus))
(VIBRATIONS,
reduced vibration & recoil in new riveting air hammers & holders hyg. & technical aspects (Rus))

AGGEYEV, P.K., prof.; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof.; BENENSON, M.Ye., doktor med.nauk; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., prof.; GESSEN, A.I., dotsent; GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof.; ZHDANOV, D.A., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ZNAMENSKIY, V.F., prof.; KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof.; MONASTYRSKAYA, B.I., prof.; MOSKVIN, I.A., prof.; MUCHNIK, L.S., kand.med.nauk; PETROV-MASLAKOV, M.A., prof.; RUBINOV, I.S., prof.; RYSS, S.M., prof.; SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof.; TROITSKAYA, A.D., prof.; UDINTSEV, G.N., prof.; UFLYAND, Yu.M., prof.; FEDOROV, V.K., prof.; KHILOV, K.L., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu.V., prof.; MARSHAK, M.S., prof.; PETROV, M.A., kand.med.nauk; POSTNIKOVA, V.M., kand.med.nauk; RAPOPORT, K.A., kand.biolog.nauk; ROZENTUL, M.A., prof.; YANKELEVICH, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Book on health] Kniga o zdorov'e. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Medgiz, 1959. 446 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhanov, Udintsev). 2. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for all, except Vadkovskaya, Marshak, Petrov, Postnikova, Rapoport, Rozentul, Yankelevich, Lyudkovskaya). (HYGIENE)

ADREYEVA GALANINA, YE. TS.

"Problem of vibration in labor hygiene."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.(Leningrad)

Establishemnt of normal standards of general vibration. Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.6:3-8 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.

Some data on the effect of noise on the organism. Gig. i san. 24 no.4:52-58 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(NOISE, effects, review (Rus))

S/263/62/000/018/002/006
I031/I242

17,1200

AUTHORS: Andreyeva-Galanina, Ye. I., Burlova, L.Ya., Bauer, I.G.

TITLE: A method for the determination of the thermal sensitivity of skin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Otdelnyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 18, 1962, 34, abstract 32.18.236 (Tr. Leningr.san.-gigiyen. med. in-ta., 1961, 73, 20)

TEXT: A transistorized, thermal sensing device which permits the determination of heat sensitivity at any point on the body over a wide temperature range has been developed in the

Card 1/2

S/263/62/000/018/002/006
I031/I242

A method for the determination...

experimental laboratory of the Leningrad Sanitation and Hygienic Institute. The procedure for the determination of thermal sensitivity is described. A single check takes a few seconds only. The sensitivity of skin to heat and cold is checked at 28-32 points. Hence, the total time required, including the measuring of actual skin temperature, is 30-40 minutes. /B

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Yevgeniya TSezarevna; DROGACHINA, Esfir' Abramovna; ARTAMONOVA, Volya Georgiyevna; BURLOVA, L.Ya., red.; CHUNAYEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Vibration sickness] Vibratsionnaia bolezn'. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 173 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ya. TS. (Leningrad)

Joint work of the Department of Industrial Hygiene and the Occupational Diseases Clinic at the Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:9-11 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(LENINGRAD INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE--STUDY AND TEACHING)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.

Etiology and pathogenesis of osteoarticular changes in vibration disease. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:7-15 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BONES--DISEASES) (JOINTS--DISEASES)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.; BUTKOVSKAYA, Z.M.

Disorders in the relationship between analyzers and changes in the lability of the neuromuscular apparatus in reinforced concrete moulders. Gig.i san. 26 no.1:151-158 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof., otv.red.; AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., prof., red.; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof., red.; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof., red.; BABAYANTS, R.A., prof., red.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof., red.; GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof., red.; KAMYSHANOV, A.F., dotsent, red.; KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof., red.; RYSS, S.M., prof., red.; SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, red.; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof., red.; CHISTOVICH, G.N., prof., red.

[New informative material on the methodology for sanitation of the environment, and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of some diseases; results of research at the Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene to assist in the practice of public health] Novye informatsionnye material po metodike ozdorovleniia vneshnei sredy, preduprezhdeniiu, diagnostike i lecheniiu nekotorykh zabolevanii; rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovanii LSGMI v pomoshch' praktike zdravookhraneniia. Leningrad, 1961. 105 p. (Leningrad. Sanitarno-gigienicheskii meditsinskii institut. Trudy, vol.73). (MIRA 17:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Anichkov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Babayants, Ryss).

LAZAREV, N.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; LEVINA, E.N., doktor med. nauk, red.; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Manganese oxides; their comparative toxicity, hygienic significance and the clinical aspects of the chronic effect of manganese] Okisly margantsa; sravnitel'naia ikh toksichnost', gigienicheskoe znachenie i klinika khoronicheskogo vozdeistviia margantsa. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(MANGANESE OXIDES—TOXICOLOGY)

39220
S/240/62/000/004/002/003
I015/I215

AUTHOR: Andreyeva-Galanina, Ye. Ts., Professor, and Usenko, V. P.

TITLE: The physico-hygienic evaluation of impulse vibrations

PERIODICAL: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 4, 1962, 67–71

TEXT: The article reviews the effects of vibration-producing instruments and machines on persons working with them. The authors report their own findings according to which impulse vibrations may cause more pathological changes the greater their amplitude and frequency per time-unit, and the greater the rate of increase in the impulse. They have also found that harmonic vibrations are much less dangerous to men. The article aimed mainly at pointing out the necessity of studying this phenomenon, its pathological aspect and its hygienic implications. Similar studies are being carried out also at the Leningrad and Kiev Institutes of Hygiene. The most important task should be the quantitative elaboration of vibration indices, in order to know which vibrations will not cause pathologic changes in the organism. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION. Kafedra gigiyeny truda Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Chair of Labor Hygiene, Institute of Medical and Sanitation Hygiene) Leningrad

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1961

Card 1/1

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof.; KARPOVA, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Noise is harmful. Med. sestra 21 no.1:25-28 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(NOISE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Yevgeniya TSezarevna; ARTAMONOVA, Volya Georgiyevna; ZATYUSHKOV, A.I., red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Expertise on work capacity in vibration disease] Ekspertiza trudosposobnosti pri vibratsionnoi bolezni. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 177 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.; BURLOVA, L.Ya.; BAUYER, I.G.

Temperature sensitivity in vibration disease. Trudy LSGMI 75:7-19 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. kafedroy- prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS; KARPOVA, N.I. (Leningrad)

Materials on the pathogenesis of the vibration disease. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 7 no.1:4-9 Ja'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut, Leningrad.

ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS.

[Adoption of new technology in industry and the problems of work hygiene] Vnedrenie novoi tekhnologii v proizvodstvo i zadachi gigiyeny truda. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 18 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ERMAN, Iosif Mikhaylovich; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof., red.; ARTAMONOVA, V.G., red.

[Fundamentals of the hygiene of the industrial microclimate in hot plants] Osnovy gigieny proizvodstvennogo mikroklimata v goriachikh tsekhakh. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 18:2)

SIMKIN, Yevel' Leybovich; VIL'NER, G.S., inzh., retsenzent;
RYCHIN, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; ANDREYEVA-GALANINA,
Ye.TS., prof., nauchn. red.; MISHKEVICH, G.I., red.

[Safety measures in working with pneumatic hand tools
in shipbuilding] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri rabote s
ruchnym pnevmaticheskim instrumentom v sudostroenii.
Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 60 p. (MIRA 18:2)

Andreyeva-Stankevich, M. A.

ANDREEVA-STANKEVICH, M. A.

Voenno-vozdushnyi flot. Ukazatel' lit-ry za 1942-43 gg. Moskva, 1946. 126 p.
Title tr.: The Air Force. A bibliography for 1942-43.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

Andreyeva-Stankevich, M. A.

ANDREEVA-STANKEVICH, M. A.

Sovetskaia aviatsiia. Moskva, 1948.
Title tr.: Soviet aviation. /A bibliography/

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

D. A. ANDREYEVICH, D. A.

N/5
754.5
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[I] I. I. MER. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1955. 401 P. Diagrs., Tables.

Bibliography: P. [394-395]

MOROZOV, V.A.; STRAKHOVA, T.K.; ANDREYEVICH, N.K.

Some aspects of pappataci fever in Krasnodar Territory. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.1:53-56 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(KRASNODAR TERRITORY--PAPPATACI FEVER)

ANDREYEVICHEVA, Z.S., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra (Moskva)

Care after newly admitted sick children into the hospitals for infants. Med. sestra 15 no.3:15-16 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(PEDIATRIC NURSING)

124-57-2-1903

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Andreyevskaya, A. V.

TITLE: About the Bottom and Surface Regimen in a Tailwater Bed During Liquid Outflow From a Ledge (O donnom i poverkhnostnom rezhimakh v nizhnem b'yefe sooruzheniy pri istechenii zhidkosti s ustupa)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. Mosk. in-ta inzh. vod. kh-va, 1955, Vol 18, pp 69-83

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates the problem of the lower boundary of the formation of a non-submerged surface leap within the conditions of a two-dimensional problem: The formulas of A.A.Sabaneyev (Tr.Mosk.in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1929, Nr 11), I.I.Levi (Gidrotekhn. str-vo, 1933, Nr 2), and Einwachter (Einwachter, J., Wehre und Sohlenabstürze, 1930) are given, as well as their analysis. Experimental data obtained by the author are adduced; it is established therefrom that in the majority of cases the superficial regimen comes into being under a jet pressure slightly smaller than the hydrostatic pressure. As a result of an evaluation of the experiments the author proposes an empiric relationship for the

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124-57-2-1903

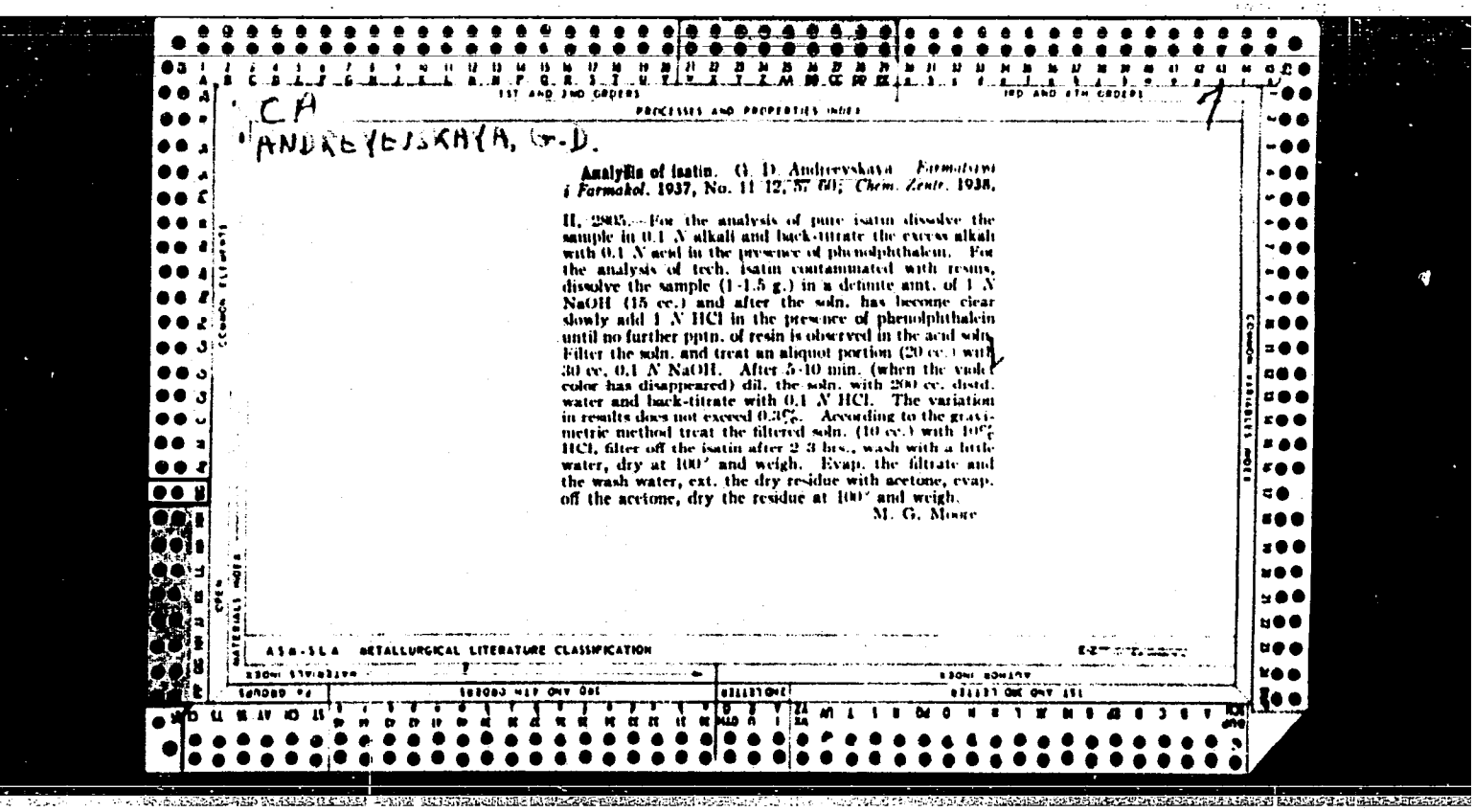
About the Bottom and Surface Regimen in a Tailwater Bed (cont.)

determination of the depth of the tailwater, h_1, at which a superficial regimen begins to form. A comparison of the results obtained brings the author to the conclusion that the formulas of Sabaneyev and Levi provide a margin in the determination of h_1; the formula of Einwachter is the most accurate, but it cannot be used because it contains an unknown quantity; the formula proposed by the author affords good agreement with observations.

I.I. Levi

1. Inland waterways--Analysis 2. Fluid flow--Theory

Card 2/2



CA

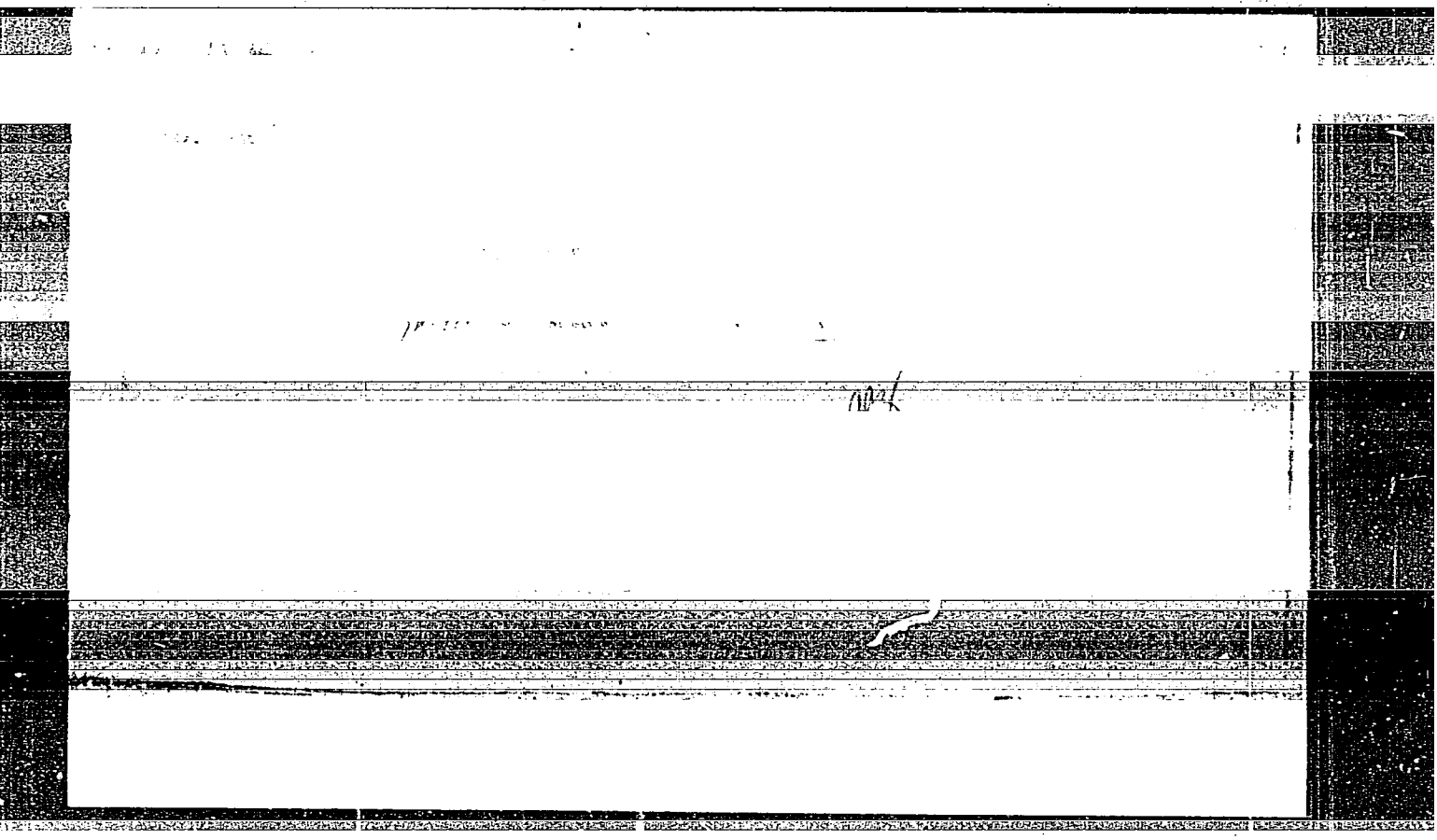
ANDREYEVSKAYA, G. D.

Analysis of isatin. G. D. Andreyevskaya *Farmatsiya i Farmakol.* 1937, No. 11-12, 57-60; *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, II, 2883.—For the analysis of pure isatin dissolve the sample in 0.1 *N* alkali and back-titrate the excess alkali with 0.1 *N* acid in the presence of phenolphthalein. For the analysis of tech. isatin contaminated with resins, dissolve the sample (1–1.5 g.) in a definite amt. of 1 *N* NaOH (15 cc.) and after the soln. has become clear slowly add 1 *N* HCl in the presence of phenolphthalein until no further pptn. of resin is observed in the acid soln. Filter the soln. and treat an aliquot portion (20 cc.) with 30 cc. 0.1 *N* NaOH. After 5–10 min. (when the violet color has disappeared) dil. the soln. with 200 cc. distd. water and back-titrate with 0.1 *N* HCl. The variation in results does not exceed 0.3%. According to the gravimetric method treat the filtered soln. (10 cc.) with 10% HCl, filter off the isatin after 2–3 hrs., wash with a little water, dry at 100° and weigh. Evap. the filtrate and the wash water, ext. the dry residue with acetone, evap. off the acetone, dry the residue at 100° and weigh.

M. G. Moore

ANDREEVSKAYA, G. D.

Thermoplastic masses. A. K. Burov and G. D. Andreevskaya, U.S.S.R. 69,600, Nov. 30, 1947. Addn, to U.S.S.R. 66,818. Quartz and glass fibers are simultaneously wound on a drum. The ribbon obtained is transferred onto 2 rolls, pulled asunder until the desired tension in the quanrz fibers is attained. At the same time the ribbon is heated to a temp. that softens the quartz thread but fuses the glass threads. M. Hoseh



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410012-1"

Category : USSR/Acoustics - Ultrasound J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2160

Author : Burov, A.K., Andreyevskaya, G.D.
Title : Effects of Ultrasonic Oscillations of High Intensity on Malignant Tumors in Animals and Humans.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 106, No 3, 445-448

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

BUROV, Andrey Konstantinovich,; ANDREYEVSKAYA, Galya Dmitriyevna,; CHMUTOV, K.V., otv. red.; BOYARSKIY, V.A., red. izd-va,; KASHINA, P.V.,tekhn. red.

[High-strength glass reinforced plastics (SVAM)] Vysokoprochnye stekloplastiki (SVAM). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 70 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chmutov).
(Glass reinforced plastics)

S/191 / 60/000/007/014/015
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Andreyevskaya, G. D., Dolbin, N. K.

TITLE: Production of Glass Reinforced Plastics in Czechoslovakia

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 7, pp. 68 - 72

TEXT: In this survey of the production of glass reinforced plastics in Czechoslovakia several innovations in production are mentioned. In the production of glass fiber, the feeding of the electric furnace, regulation of temperature and of voltage take place automatically. Glass fabrics for electrotechnical purposes are produced from alkali-free glass, inexpensive glass fabrics for glass ruberoid and glass mats from alkaline glass fiber. A description is given of the automatic capture and rolling-up of the glass fiber emerging from the spinnerets. For the production of glass mats the following is mentioned as being characteristic: The use of easily melting alkali glass,

Card 1/4

the use of steel furnaces instead of platinum furnaces, gas heating, high efficiency: about 100 kg glass mats per day and furnace with 100 spinnerets. Further, rowing from alkali-free glass as raw material for glass fiber materials is mentioned. The production of glass fabrics from non-twisted glass fiber is developed. Moreover, a rowing for the production of chopped strands is used. An experimental plant for the continuous production of bands from chopped strands was designed by Engineer Olzenek. Mention is made of the strengthening of the chopped strands with methacrylate, methyl methacrylate and melamine resin. At the Institute for the Mechanization of the Glass Industry, Prague, the production of staple fibers from basalt is being developed. At the Institute of Glass in Hradec Kralovy the use of boron- and alkali-free glass and measures for the increase of the efficiency of electric furnaces are investigated. In a plant, plastics reinforced by glass are being produced: Motorcar bodies for "Tatra" cars, motorcycle sidecars, helmets, etc. At the Institute of Synthetic Resins

and Varnishes at Pardubice, V. Zvonař and E. Gugova, Engineers, developed a method for the partial polymerization of unsaturated polyester resins. The glass tissue saturated with resin is heated to 60 - 65°C for a few minutes, after which it is formable for 1 - 2 months. Definite hardening is carried out by heating for 10 to 15 min. to 130°C. In an experimental workshop canoes made from non-twisted glass fabrics of the type "Iplast-60" and "Iplast-80" are produced. Mention is made of a roof made of glass reinforced plastic, which was on show at the Brussel's World Exhibition in 1958, and a second one, which was shown at Calcutta and now, still intact, serves as a roof for a factory at Brno. At the Cumon Works, tubes made from glass fabrics and epoxy-resin are being produced. A detailed description is given of the production of glass-Ruberoid from glass fabrics and oxidized asphalt, produced from bitumens of Austrian, Chinese, and Czech (near Pardubice) origin. As fillers, ground asbestos, talc and clay are mentioned. The scheme of the fabrication

Production of Glass Reinforced Plastics in Czechoslovakia

S/191/60/000/007/014/015
B004/B056

(Fig.) shows: A storage container with stretching device for the glass mats, which secures continuous production, impregnation with asphalt, cooling and spraying with talc. Conveyer velocity 5 to 7 m/min. The process was developed by Engineer B. Čermak, in 1958. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

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3612

S/191/62/000/004/011/017
B110/B138

15.8340

AUTHORS: Shiryayeva, G. V., Andreyevskaya, G. D.

TITLE: Method of determining resin adhesion on glass fiber surface

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 43-46

TEXT: Two glass fibers stretched in parallel (120-150 μ) were coated with a resin film. A thin glass fiber (12-14 μ diameter) was stretched between and across them at an angle of 90°. The fibers are brought together in such a way that the thin one was completely covered with resin at the point of contact. The area of adhesion is the area of the side surface of a cylinder of diameter d and generatrix l. d is the diameter of the thin fiber, and l is the adhesion length, which is determined under a microscope. In contacting the thick fibers, the thin one is slightly bent, and thus is dipped into the resin surrounding the thick one, which thus simulates gluing under pressure. To polymerize the glue film with complete hardening, the test instrument is heated with the fibers in a thermostat. The adhesion of the resin film to the glass fiber is determined on a Schopper dynamometer. A paper frame with the glass fibers is fixed in clamps, and

Card 1/2

the lower one is increasingly loaded until the thin fiber is torn out of the resin film. The adhesion strength is calculated by $A = P/S = P/_{\pi} \cdot d \cdot l$, where P = load, in kg, required to tear out the thin fiber, S = adhesive area in cm^2, d = diameter of thin fiber, in cm, l = adhesive length in cm. Adhesion shearing takes place in most cases, i.e. the thin fiber is completely torn out of the resin coating. Cohesion rupture also occurs sometimes. Scale factor (ratio between adhesive length, film thickness, and fiber diameter) is decisive here. The method was used to find the adhesion of butvar-phenol and epoxy-polyamide resins, and of some modified polyester acryl ether resins on alkali-free glass fibers. It was 180-200 kg/cm^2 for butvar-phenol resin, 220-230 kg/cm^2 for epoxy-polyamide resin, and 120-130 kg/cm^2 for modified polyester acrylate resin. There are 3 figures and 1 table. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: G. M. Kline, F. W. Reinhart, Mech. Eng., 72, No. 9, 717 (1950)

Card 2/2

Physicomechanical properties of...

AG-4C (AG-4S) and others) the tensile strength reaches 100-120 kp/mm^2 and even more, whereas in materials with non-oriented structure it amounts to no more than 7-15 kp/mm^2. Success in producing oriented glass-reinforced plastics depends on the method adopted. The binding agent has to be coated on fresh undamaged fibers and any textile working - such as, in particular, any interweaving of the fibers - which tends to impair the strength of thin glass fibers should be avoided. Physico-mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics depend largely on the behavior of the polymer binding agents when the oriented glass-reinforced plastics are loaded. The thermo-mechanical behavior of polymers having linear chain structure, and of some having a solid cross-linked structure, was studied by V. A. Kargin and G. L. Slonimskiy (Ocherki po fiziko-khimii polimerov. - Notes on physicochemical polymers - Izd-vo MGU, 1960). At the laboratoriya armirovannykh plastikov Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory for Reinforced Plastics of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) thin "Butvar" phenol resin films were used for studying polymers with hard cross-linked structure. A method was arrived at for describing the deformation of polymers with hard cross-linked structure

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101410012-1"

Physicomechanical properties of... S/030/62/000/005/002/006
B117/B102

by a generalized Maxwellian equation in terms of the summary deformation [illegible] expressed as a function of tension, deformation and time. This method has still to be tested in application to the study of other polymers before it can be said whether the equation holds good for calculating the mechanical characteristics of glass-reinforced plastics in the range of nonlinear deformation. The strength of reinforced plastics depends also on the adhesivity of polymers to glass fibers. Using special surface-active substances, called finishings, it is possible to control the reactions of polymers with reinforcing glass fibers and to obtain glass-reinforced plastics with good physico-mechanical properties. The efficiency of the bond between glass fibers and resin films is important for the strength of oriented glass-reinforced plastics, since this determines the formation of a system which as far as possible is "monolithic" and gives the material higher mechanical strength. Mutual adaptation of the efficiency of glass fibers and resin films is achieved by using binding agents which adhere well to the glass. With the use of some epoxy-resin modifications it was possible to obtain reinforced samples with a tensile strength of up to 150 kg/mm^2. Further problems arising in the manufacture of reinforced plastics include experimental work aimed

Card 3/4

Physicomechanical properties of...

at the production of high-strength oriented glass-reinforced plastics; problems relating to reactions between glass and resin, methods for calculating the strength of reinforced materials, and the establishment of fundamental science for the working of reinforced plastics.

Card 4/4

ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D.; SHIRYAYEVA, G.V.

Adhesion of polymers to glass fibers. Part 3: Effect of the chemical composition of the glass and modification of its surface on the adhesion of a butvar-phenol polymer. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.11:1733-1737 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; PLISKO, T.A., inzh.

Some physical properties of continuous basalt fibers. Stek. i ker. 20 no.8:15-18 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

SHIRYAYEVA, G.V.; GORBATKINA, Yu.A.; ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D.

Methods for determining the adhesion of polymers to glass fiber surfaces. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.1:237-241 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 9070-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pq-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/
Pt-10 ASD(m)-3 RM/WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP4035106 S/0191/64/000/005/0043/0044

AUTHOR: Andreyevskaya, G. D.

TITLE: Effect of orienting reinforcing fibers on the mechanical strength of fiberglasses

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: fiber orientation, fiberglass, mechanical strength, tensile strength, staple fiber, reinforced plastic, reinforced fiberglass

ABSTRACT: The effect of the orientation and the length of the glass fibers on the mechanical strength of the fiberglass was investigated. The tensile strength (along the axis of the fibers, loading rate of 45 kgs. cm^2/sec.) of glass sheets containing 75-78 wt. % oriented and unoriented 12-14 micron diameter glass fiber of different lengths up to 80 mm was measured (see enclosure). Since the strength of the fiberglass is substantially increased by orienting the short glassfibers, it is concluded that effective methods for orienting short fibers, possibly even staple fibers, should be worked out to produce inexpensive and

Card 1/3

L 9070-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4035106

strong reinforced plastics. "The author notes with thanks the participation of A. I. Cherny*shev in the experimental work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 9070-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4035106

ENCLOSURE 01

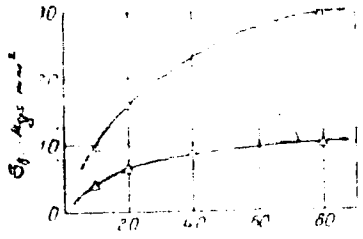


Fig. 1

Relationship between [illegible] of the structure and orientation [illegible]: 1-oriented structures; 2-[illegible].

Card 3/3

L 1[illegible] EWT(m) EWT(l) EWP(v) Pc-4/

ACCESSION NR: [illegible] 1916

AUTHOR: Gorbatkina, Yu. A.; Guseva, N. B.; Andreyevskaya, G. D.; [illegible]

TITLE: Physicomechanical properties of polymers modified with hydrophobic-adhesive compounds

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 1911-1916

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the AM-2 additive (a diethoxysilane containing an amino group in the organic radical) on the mechanical properties, adhesiveness, and water resistance of certain polymers. The polymers used were BF-4 (phenol-formaldehyde-poly(vinyl butyral)) or an epoxy-resole polymer with or without 2% AM-2. The strength of polymer adhesion to alkali-free glass fibers was determined; glass fibers finished with AGM-3 coupling agent (an amino derivative of an organosilicon monomer) were used as controls.

L 12842-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047222

Adhesive strength increased both in the case of AM-2 (by 35%) and of AGM-3. Evidently AM-2 reacted both with the polymer and glass. AM-2 improved the mechanical properties of BF-4 films, indicating formation of high-density cross-linking. AM-2 also improved significantly the water resistance (strength after boiling in water) of glass-reinforced BF-4 plastics. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63 ATD PRESS: 3124 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

Pg-4 Pr-1 Ps-4 RPL RM/WH/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5011903 UR/0324/65/000/001/0093/0099

AUTHOR: Andreyevskaya, G. D. (Moscow); Gorbatkina, Yu. A. (Moscow); Zamotova, A.V. [illegible]

TITLE: Effect of modification of the glass fiber surface on the adhesion and mechanical strength of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1965, 93-99

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, fiberglass, adhesion, polyester plastic, epoxy plastic, polymer physical chemistry

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the adhesion strength of epoxy-polyester binders to glass fibers and its effect on the mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics. The experiments were conducted with polyester resin modified with ED-6 epoxy resin containing carboxyl compounds. Benzoyl peroxide or methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride curing agents were used. Alkali-free glass fibers (7—12 μ in diameter) were used as the filler. The fibers were either nonmodified or modified with a paraffin lubricant or with water-repellant finishes such as Volan (chromium methae-

Card 1/5

L 41[illegible]-65

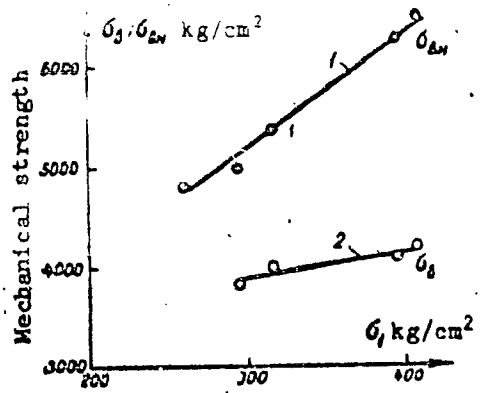
ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

rylate chloride—chromium oxychloride complex), vinyltriethoxysilane, or amino derivatives of organosilicon monomers (γ-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, AGM-3). These difunctional finishes react with both the glass fiber surface and the binder. In order to stabilize the water-repellant finish on the glass surface and form a strong adhesive bond, the fibers were modified immediately after drawing by immersion for 3—5 min in 3% aqueous finish solutions, drying at room temperature, and heat treatment for 20—30 min at 120° C.

Adhesive strength

Fig. 1. Effect of glass fiber surface modification on the mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics

1 - Bending strength; 2 - tensile strength.



Card 2/5

L 41828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

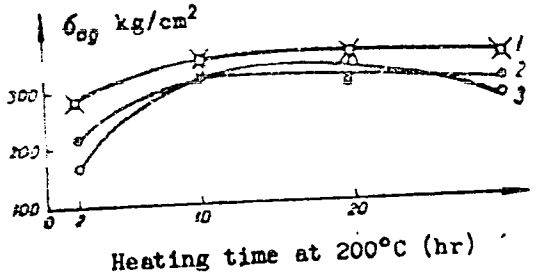


Fig. 2. Effect of additional heat treatment on the adhesion strength of epoxy-polyester polymer to glass fibers

1 - Fibers modified with vinyltriethoxysilane, 2 - nonmodified fibers; 3 - fibers treated with a paraffin lubricant.

Measurements of adhesive bond strength showed that the binder adheres more strongly to modified fiber surfaces than to nonmodified or lubricated surfaces. The best results were obtained with vinyltriethoxysilane and amino derivatives of ethoxysilanes, which form a strong bond with the glass surface and participate in the formation of network structures during polymerization of the binder.

Card 3/5

L 41925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

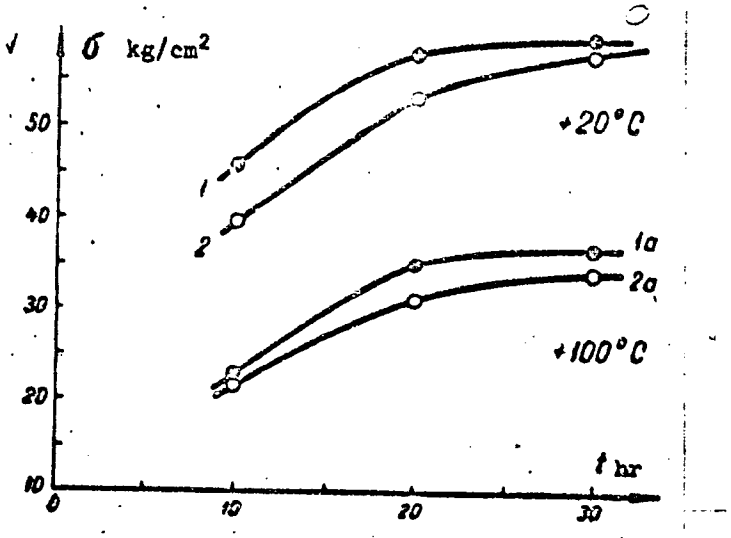


Fig. 3. Effect of additional heat treatment on the bending strength of glass-reinforced plastics

1, 1a - Glass fabric treated with vinyltriethoxysilane; 2, 2a - heat-treated glass fabrics.

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L 41828-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011993

The relationship between the adhesive strength and the mechanical properties of glass-fabric reinforced plastics was studied by bending and tensile tests. The results given in Figs. 1-3 indicate that finishing and additional heat treatment, [illegible] also improve the [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3206-F

Card 5/5

L 41305-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008542 S/0286/65/000/006/0059/0059

AUTHOR: Kulakovskiy, V. A.; Polishchuk, S. M.; Volovich, Z. M.; Zektser, A. I.; Andreyevskaya, G. D.; Zelenskiy, E. S.; Senyanskiy, [illegible]; Kosorygin, L. V.; Nikolaychik, V. T.

TITLE: A device for producing cylindrical shells made of transparent plastic. Class 39, No. 169238

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: transparent plastic, cylindrical shell, industrial equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for producing cylindrical shells made of transparent plastic. The unit incorporates a melting pot and a vat with a roller for coating. The device is also equipped with a stretching and a compensating mechanism which are located over the shell forming mechanism. The shell forming mechanism includes units for longitudinal and transverse winding of filaments as well as a polymerizer. The shell forming unit is made in the form of chucks with a horizontal axis. Along the perimeter of these chucks are a number of arbors which interact with the transverse and longitudinal winding mechanisms. The

Card 1/2

L 41305-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008542

longitudinal winding mechanism is a belt driven or friction driver reciprocating carriage mounted on a guide parallel to the axis of the arbor.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jun61 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

ANDREYEVSKAYA, G.D.; GORBATKINA, Yu.A.; GUSEVA, N.B.; KISELEV, B.A.; MIKHAL'SKIY, A.I.; STEPANOVA, V.N.

Structural change in a network polymer under the effect of an active organosilicon monomer. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.7:1254-1257 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

АНДРЕЕВСКАЯ, Л. И.

24-8-20/34

AUTHORS: Andreyevskaya, L.I. and Chalisov, Yu. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the electric resistance and the dielectric constant of solid fuels. (Issledovaniye temperaturnoy zavisimosti elektricheskogo soprotivleniya i dielektricheskoy pronitsayemosti tverdykh topliv).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk,Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp.130-133 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in this paper was to study the temperature dependence of the specific resistance and of the equivalent dielectric constant of coal and shale measured by means of alternating current of industrial frequency. The humidity of the specimens was between 15 and 20% for brown coal, 1.5 to 3% for shale and 7 to 10% for hard coal. The specimens consisted of plates so cut that the current should flow across the layer. To obtain sufficiently accurate temperature control four electric heaters were fitted, each of which was individually controlled. The accuracy of the results was fundamentally determined by the errors in the temperature measurement,which did not exceed ± 10%. The results are plotted in graphs. The

Card 1/2

MEYEROVICH, E.A.; ANDREYEVSKAYA, L.I.

Determination of the stationary front of a moving thermoelectric breakdown and analysis of the steady-state conditions. Elektroenergetika no.5:74-89 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Dielectrics)

ANDREYEVSKAYA, L. V.

"Development and Application of a New Method for Determining Fat in Milk." Cand Agri Sci, Moscow Agricultural Acad, Moscow, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 23, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

[illegible]TEVSKAYA, L. V.

New method for the estimation of the [illegible] 2

[illegible] of anhyd. Na_2CO_3 used are 10 and 25 ml [illegible] the total time of the analysis [illegible] technique was compared with a standard [illegible] milk samples [illegible] were higher by 0.03 [illegible] The results of the [illegible] were not affected by preserv[illegible] acidity [illegible]

ANDREYEVSKAYA, L.V., kand.sel'khoz.nauk; MULYARCHUK, M.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Universal method for determining fat content. Trudy "Ask.-Nov." 8:190-203 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Oils and fats--Analysis)

L 18223-65 EWI(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pa-4 RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4049138 S/0020/64/159/001/0125/0128

AUTHORS: Vorozhtsov-ml., N. N. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Barkhash, V. A.; Ivanova, N. G.; Anichkina, S. A.; Andreyevskaya, O. I.

TITLE: Production and reactions of pentafluorophenyl and heptafluoronaphthyl magnesium-chlorides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 159, no. 1, 1964, 125-128

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthesis, Grignard reaction, pentafluorophenyl magnesium chloride, heptafluoronaphthyl, magnesium chloride, Grignard reagent

ABSTRACT: By using the Grignard reaction, it was possible to synthesize various chemical combinations containing pentafluorophenyl. With the help of an accompanying reaction of brominated ethylene in ether, pentafluorophenyl magnesium-chloride was obtained. The following syntheses were accomplished on the basis of pentafluorophenyl magnesium-chloride:

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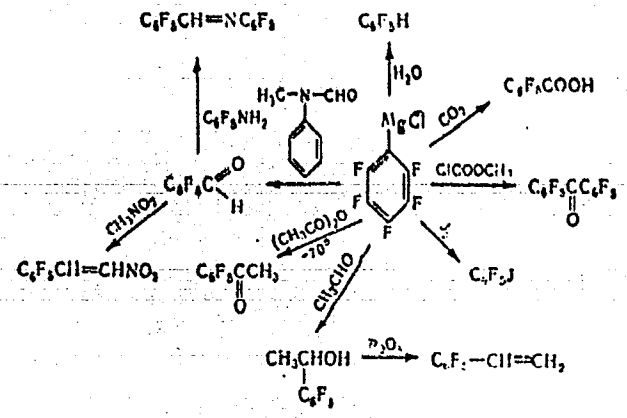
L 18223-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049138



C_6F_5MgCl had some peculiar chemical behavior characteristics. It would not yield C_6F_5COOH upon carbonation with dry ice or after passing of CO_2 through its ether solution. The acid was obtained upon passing of CO_2 through a solution of

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4049138

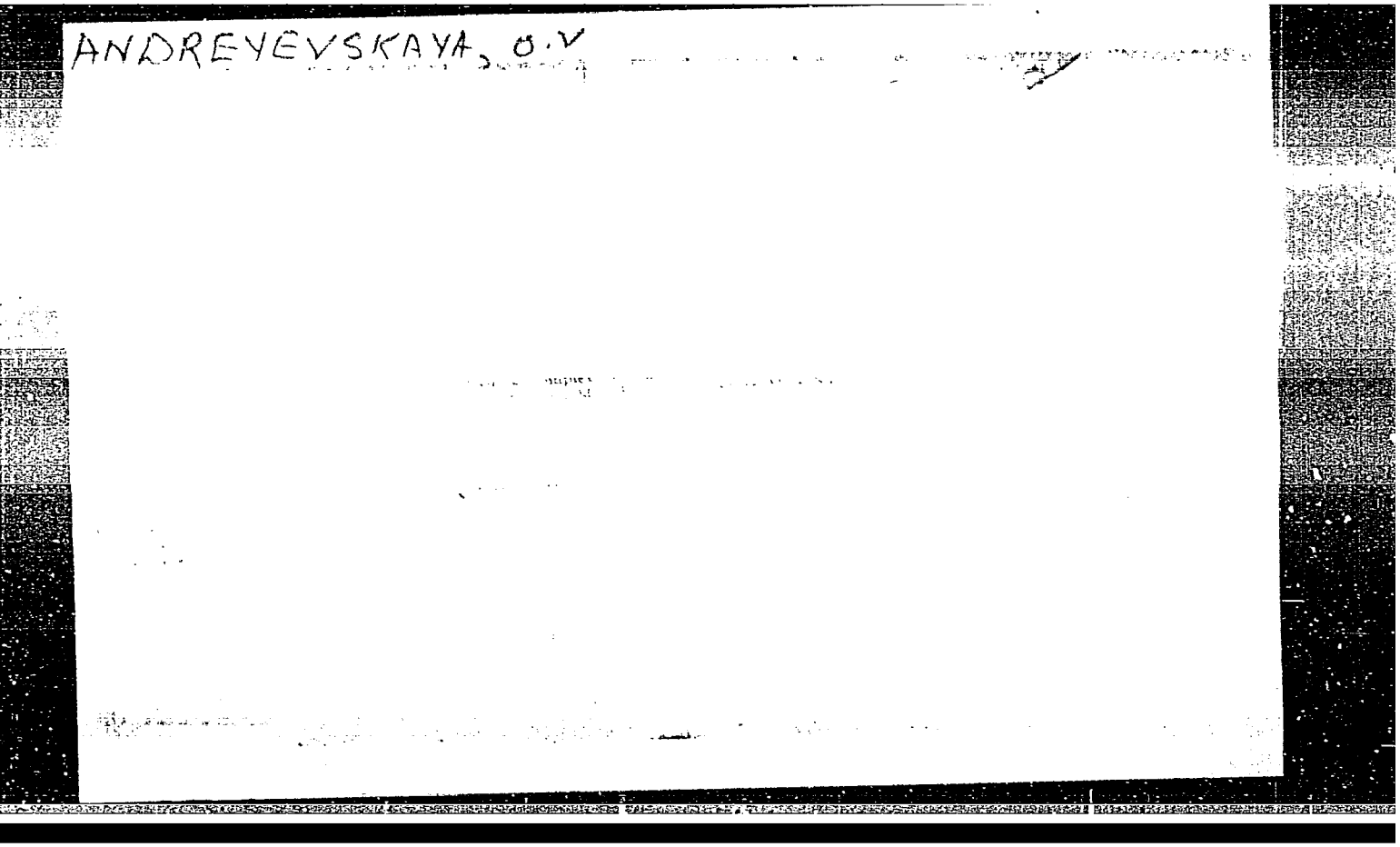
C_6F_5MgCl in tetrahydrofuran. C_6F_5MgCl gave no reaction with monochloroacetic acid and benzoethyl ether, even upon heating to 100C. With $(CH_3CO)_2O$ at 70C, C_6F_5MgCl gave the best yield of pentafluorophenyl methylketone (reactions with $(CH_3CO)_2O$, CH_3CN, and CH_3COCl were studied). An isomeric mixture of chloroheptafluoronaphthalene gave a Grignard reaction, which yielded (upon hydrolysis) a mixture of 21.3% α-H and 73% β-H heptafluoronaphthalenes. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3



BOZHKO, S.I.; ANDREYEVSKAYA, V.S.

Ecology of pikas inhabiting parks in the environs of Leningrad.
Ornitologiia no.3:430-433 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Leningrad region--Pikas)

ANDREYEVSKAYA, Y. G., Senior Teacher Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Effect of Yeast in Preparation of Wine Products for Acratophorous Champagne." Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, 5 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

A method for clarifying wine F. G. Andreevskaya (Technol. Inst. Food Ind., Moscow ...). ... SSSR 8, No. 11, 9-11(1954). The effect of application of fish glue (I) for the clarifying of wine ... of the tannin ... by studying the solv. of the tannin-I ppt. The addn. of I in the amt. of the tannin-I ratio from 1/0.25 to 1/1.2 decreased the tannin concn. of the wine from 355 to 292 mg./l., resp. The tannin concn. was the same one day and one month after the I addn. ... tannin/I ratio from 1/0.3 to 1/1 the ppt. formed was not sol. either in distd. water or in an artificial soln. contg. 10.8 vol. % alc., 6 g./l. titratable acidity, and pH 3.4. The ppt. released some tannin when the amt. of I in the ratio was smaller than 0.3; when it was larger than 1.1 the ppt. released some of the I tannate. In such cases I was also found in wine. The best clarifying effect and the wine quality were obtained by the I addn. in the amt. of a tannin-I ratio from 1/0.8 to 1/1.1. F. Wierbick

CA

ANDREEVSKAYA, E. G.

16

Role of microelements in viniculture. A. M. Frolov-Bagreev and E. G. Andreevskaya. (Moscow Technol. Inst. Food Ind.). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 10, No. 6, 38-40(1950).—Preliminary report on effect of Mn and Mo on wine taste and quality. Table 1 shows general mineral content in 14 different wines of 6 types (mg./l. K_2O, CaO, MgO, Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, P_2O_5, SO_3, SiO_2, and Cl, and total salt). Table 2 gives similar data for trace elements, together with a taste index (Mn_3O_4, MoO_3, V_2O_5, TiO_2, B_2O_3, and Ra (in 10^{-11} mg./l.)). It is suggested that trace elements in juice may affect flavor through poisoning of yeast enzyme systems. Work continues on effect of the trace elements on morphology and physiology of various wine-yeast species.

H. Oatfield

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63603

Author: Andreyevskaya, Ye. G.

Institution: None

Title: Study of Protein Composition of Wine

Original Periodical: Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1955, No 4, 8-11

Abstract: In the tannin precipitated protein fraction of wine were determined by 2-dimensional paper chromatography the following amino-acids: degradation products of cystine, aspartic and glutamic acids, lysine, serine, glycine, threonine, alanine, leucine, valine, an unidentified amino-acid, proline, phenylalanine and tyrosine. On precipitation of proteins with alcohol the same amino-acids were found except lysine, tyrosine and the unidentified amino-acid. The spots of some acids were weaker than on precipitation with alcohol.

Card 1/1

AID P - 2765

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 110-a - 7/14

Authors : Andreyevskiy, A. A., Eng. and Zenkevich, Yu. V., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : Research on removal of salt in vapor with radioactive isotopes

Periodical : Teploenerg., 9, 37-42, S 1955

Abstract : The research was made in a special installation consisting of a steam generator, a steam conduit with a cooler, and a device for heating the condensate. The tests were made with the isotope of the sulphur S^{35} used as $Na_2S^{35}O_4$ placed in a thermostat (at 94-96° C). The article gives a detailed description of the experiment with tables and curves of the velocity ratios of the salt molecules removal. According to these results the salt removal depends upon the degree of dampness-vapor separation. Twelve diagrams.

Cent Boiler & Turbine Inst.

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S/170/59/002/10/007/020
B115/B007

AUTHOR: Andreyevskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Heat Transfer Into a Single Pipe in the Transverse Current of a Liquid With Low Prandtl Number

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 10, pp. 46-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heat transfer in the external flow round badly streamlined bodies (mainly cylinders) by liquid metal is dealt with inter alia by S. S. Kutateladze, V. M. Borishanskiy, I. I. Novikov, and O. S. Fedynskiy in the book entitled Zhidkometallicheskiye teplonositeli (Liquid Metal Coolants) (Ref 1). The scheme of the experimental device is given in figure 1. All units, with the exception of the calorimeter, were made from stainless steel of the type 1Kh18N9T. For the purpose of investigating the heat transfer, an electric calorimeter was used. In the experiments, the temperature and the consumption of liquid metal within the measured portion, the temperature indicated by the thermocouples fitted into the wall of the calorimeter, and the electric power output of the calorimeter were measured, and the data of the thermocouples controlling the escape of heat into the neighborhood, was recorded. Table 1 shows the

Card 1/2

SOV/89-7-3-10/29

21(9)

AUTHOR: Andreyevskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Heat Transfer in the Case of a Transversal Flow Around a Single Cylinder by Melted Sodium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 254-256 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a hermetically sealable circuit an electrocalorimeter is fitted for the measurement of the heat transfer coefficient in a rectangular extension. The hydraulic characteristics of the inlet and outlet of this measuring space have been specially experimentally investigated with water. The electrocalorimeter consists of a hollow cylinder (St-20, 22 mm diameter, operational length 200 mm). The calorimeter is surrounded by a heater, from which it is separated by a layer of mica. The thermal stress of the calorimeter surface may amount to $7\text{-}9.10^4$ kcal/m^2.h. On the internal surface of the calorimeter body, 6 thermocouples are fitted in the same height at especially milled-out points (every 60° along the circumference). It is, therefore, possible simultaneously to measure the heat transfer at 6 points of the calorimeter surface. The measured heat transfer coefficients are inaccurate to a maximum extent of ± 10%. The

Card 1/2

Heat Transfer in the Case of a Transversal Flow Around a Single Cylinder by Melted Sodium

chemical analysis of the liquid sodium showed that it contained less than $1.0.10^{-2}$% oxygen, less than $5.6.10^{-4}$% iron, and less than $4.1.10^{-5}$% nickel. Into the sodium circuit itself a filter (10 000 meshes per cm^2) is fitted for the purpose of keeping back the oxides. The experiments were carried out at a sodium temperature of 220-250°C and a flow velocity of 0.1-0.4 m/sec. This corresponds to an interval with the Reynolds numbers Re 4000 - 20 000 and the Peclet numbers Pe 25 - 150. The results obtained by these measurements are shown graphically: Dependence of the local heat transfer on the flow velocity of the sodium, distribution of the heat transfer along the perimeter of a single cylinder, variation of the relative heat transfer coefficient along the perimeter of a single cylinder. Average heat transfer in the case of a transversal flow of liquid metal round a single cylinder and a packet of tubes, the tubes of which are arranged in form of a chessboard layout. The function $Nu=f(Pe)$ is well represented within the range $50 \leq Pe \leq 125$ by the dependence $Nu=0.65\ Pe$. The data of reference 5 agree well with the results obtained here. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 2/2

ANDRIYEVSKIY, A.A.

Heat transmission to a single tube transverse to a flow of liquid with a low Prandtl number. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.10: 46-51 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. I.I.Polzunova, Leningrad.
(Heat--Transmission)

ANDREYEVSKIY, A. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Heat emission in transverse flowing around a cylinder with fluid having a number whose Pr <1." Leningrad, 1960. 11 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst im M. I. Kalinin); 150 copies; free; bibliography at end of text (13 entries); (KL, 22-60, 135)

31880
S/170/62/005/001/008/013
B104/B102

26.2221
26.5200

AUTHORS: Andreyevskiy, A. A., Fedorovich, Ye. D.

TITLE: Heat exchange of plates and commutator parts of a cylinder surrounded by a laminar boundary layer of incompressible liquid over a wide range of Prandtl numbers

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 85-87

TEXT: The heat exchange of plates surrounded by a laminar flow of incompressible liquid was examined by E. Polhausen (ZAMM, 1, 115, 1921) for Pr = 0.6-15. The critical frontal point of a cylinder surrounded by a transverse flow was similarly examined by Squire. Both researchers found

$$a_1(\mathrm{Pr}) = \overline{\mathrm{Nu}}_L / 2\sqrt{\mathrm{Re}_L} = [2\int_0^\infty \exp(-\mathrm{Pr}\int_0^\eta f_1\, d\eta)\, d\eta]^{-1} =$$

$$= (0{,}332)^{\mathrm{Pr}} \Big/ \int_0^\infty [f_1'(\eta)]^{\mathrm{Pr}}\, d\eta, \qquad (1)$$

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Heat exchange of plates and...

and

$$a_2(\mathrm{Pr}) = \mathrm{Nu}_d/2\sqrt{\mathrm{Re}_d} = \left[\int_0^\infty \exp\left(-\mathrm{Pr}\int_0^\eta f_2\, d\eta\right) d\eta\right]^{-1} \qquad (2)$$

R. Grosh and R. Cess (Trans. ASME, 80, No. 3, 1958) attempted to extend these results to the range $0.005 < \mathrm{Pr} < 0.035$ (liquid metals). Using tables of L. Howart (Proc. Roy. Soc., London, A, 164, 547, 1938; ARC Reports and Memor., No. 1632, 47, 1935) for $f_1 = f_1(\eta)$ and $f_2 = f_2(\eta)$ the coefficients a_1 and a_2 were calculated for $0.003 < \mathrm{Pr} < 3000$. In the range of practical interest the results can be described as follows:

$\mathrm{Pr} = 0.005 - 0.035$: $a_1 = 0.40 \cdot \mathrm{Pr}^{0.445}$, $a_2 = 0.63 \cdot \mathrm{Pr}^{0.465}$

$\mathrm{Pr} = 0.7 - 500$: $a_1 = 0.332 \cdot \mathrm{Pr}^{0.338}$, $a_2 = 0.57 \cdot \mathrm{Pr}^{0.364}$

These theoretical results are close to published experimental values. N. N. Gol'dentrakht is thanked for calculations. There are 1 table and 19 references: 5 Soviet and 14 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ede A.,

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31880
S/170/62/005/001/008/013
B104/B102

Heat exchange of plates and...

Sanders O., Chartered Mechanical Engineer, 5, no. 4, 149-151, 1958; Kapadnis D. Indian Journ. of Physics, 29, no. 6, 1955; Drew, Ryan. Trans. Amer. Inst. Chem. Eng., 26, 118, 147, 1931; Howarth L. Proc. Roy. Soc., London, A 164, 547, 1938.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut, g. Leningrad (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1960

Card 3/3

BORISHANSKIY, V.M.; ANDREYEVSKIY, A.A.; ZHINKINA, V.B.

Heat transfer to a staggered bank of tubes in transverse flow of molten sodium. Atom. energ. 13 no.3:269-271 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Heat—Transmission) (Sodium)

L 3929-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5022643 JD/WW/JG UR/0089/65/019/002/0191/0193
621.039.553.3

AUTHOR: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Zhokhov, K. A.; Andreyevskiy, A. A.; Putilin, M. A.; Kozyrev, A. P.; Shneyderman, L. L.

TITLE: Heat transfer from boiling alkaline metals

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 191-193

TOPIC TAGS: sodium, potassium, heat transfer, convective heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient, liquid metal cooled reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors summarize the results of a large research program, dating back to 1956, on boiling sodium and potassium under a variety of conditions. The experiments on boiling sodium were made at heat loads of (14—125) x 10^3 kcal/m^2·h, with the pressure and saturation temperatures in the ranges 0.15—1.25 atm and 697—905C. The experiments with potassium were made at absolute pressures 0.04, 0.4, 0.75, and 1.5 atm at heat loads 150,000—140,000 kcal/m^2·h. The effect of pressure on the heat transfer was not investigated in great detail in the case of sodium, but the results show a slight tendency for the heat transfer coefficient to increase with increasing pressure (proportional to the pressure

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022643 O

raised to the 0.1—0.2 power in the case of sodium and to the 0.5 power in the case of potassium). In both metals, the heat transfer coefficient under conditions of free convection in a large volume is proportional to the heat load raised to approximately 0.7. In the case of nucleate boiling, the heat transfer can be given by the empirical formula $\alpha = Ap^{0.15}q^{0.7}$ kcal/m^2·h-degC, with A = 7.0 for sodium and A = 3.0 for potassium. The same formula can be used to calculate the heat transfer for fully developed nucleate boiling in tubes and annular channels if the vapor content is not decisive. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas. [02]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, TD

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4120

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6024544 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/001/0058/0059

AUTHOR: Borishanskiy, V. M.; Andreyevskiy, A. A.; Zhokhov, K. A.; Bykov, G. S.; Svetlova, L. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Heat transfer during the boiling of potassium in a tube in the region of moderate vapor content

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: potassium, boiling, heat transfer, liquid metal, ~~two phase flow~~ dimensional flow

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of heat transfer during the boiling of potassium in round tubes 10 mm in diameter and 600 and 800 mm long are described. The tube wall temperature was measured at 10 positions along the test section. The potassium temperature was measured at the inlet into the test section, at distances of 30, 90, and 210 mm from the inlet, and 30 mm from the exit. The experiment was conducted in the range of saturation pressure p_s = 0.42—3.38 atma (t_s = 678—910C) at heat loads of up to 53,000 kcal/m^2·hr. The vapor content at the inlet reached ~15% by weight. The investigation shows that the temperature head and the heat transfer coefficient along the length of the test section are almost constant. It was noted during

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.039.517.5

L 40381-66

ACC NR: AP6024544

the experiment that when subcooled liquid metal was fed into the test section, superheating (30—50C) of the potassium takes place. Then, the temperature dropped sharply to about the saturation temperature. This process was accompanied by significant fluctuations in the wall and vapor-liquid media temperatures along the whole length of the test section. The maximum amplitude of temperature fluctuation reached ±20C. The following formula previously obtained for pool boiling can be used to calculate heat transfer for potassium boiling in a tube:

$$\alpha = 3q^{0.7}p^{0.15},$$

where α is the heat transfer coefficient in kcal/m^2.hr.°C; q, heat load in kcal/m^2.hr; and p is pressure in atma. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula. [AV]

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 018Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/
ATD PRESS: 5053

Card 2/2 MLP

ANDREYEVSKIY, A. I. 11 Mar 53

USSR/Physics - Infrared Photoelements

"Sensitivity, in the Infrared Region, of Cuprous Oxide Photoelements Manufactured at Low Pressure in a High-Frequency Field," A.I. Andreyevskiy and A.L. Rvachev, Lvov Polytech Inst

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 2, pp 245-247

Exptl oxidation of Cu at low pressure in a hf field showed that, depending on pressure, the hf discharge considerable affects the oxidation process, cuprous and cupric oxide being reduced to pure copper simultaneously. The first Cu_2O photoelements with max sensitivity to infrared were produced by V. Ye. Lashkarev and K.M. Kosonogova (Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz, 4-5 (1941)). Presented by Acad A. N. Terenin. Recd 22cDec 52.

Source #264T95

ANDREYEVSKIY, A. K.

USSR/Physics - Heat Exchange May 52

"Modeling of Phenomena of Heat Exchange in Solid Mass With Internal Heat Sources," A. K. Andreyevskiy

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 5, pp 816-825

Improves known eqs for computation of massive heating by radiation and finds his formulas in satisfactory agreement with exptl data. Received 3 Jan 52.

222T83

ANDREYEVSKIY, A.K., Doc Tech Sci--(diss) "Study of ~~the processes of~~ heat-exchange (Processes during) heating of ~~rooms~~ (by means of) ~~with~~ massive flat panels." Mos, 1958. 17 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V.V. Kuybyshev), 150 copies (KL,22-58,108)

-45-

ANDREYEVSKIY, A.K., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; IDEL'CHIK, L.T., SMOL'SKAYA, T.M.

Investigating the performance of heating systems with natural reversed circulation. Sbor. nauch. trud. Bel. politekh. inst. no.74:3-9 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Hot-water heating)